G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Gen 167-12 (1654 to 1691).

File No. 58317

Serial Nos. 1654

Later references.

(Gen)

Gen 583-17 (6,7+8)

P.P. 20-22-14

P.P. 28-2286 1-4 ..... 46+54.

P.P 56-2286 6-21.

L R 243-29-14

PP 36-34 1-4

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 165

Part B for January 17

SUBJECT.

Rules in connection with Military Manoeuvres & Training Camps.

---

(165) To. F.A.R

No. Pol 6569 11-1-17

To Sign Copies of the above.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

G. R. S. III—1]

1917-18

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Pol)

NOTES.

gm File No. 583-17

FILE HEADING.

Military Manoeuvres

From

The F.A-Resident

No. 2548 Dated 8-4-18 Received 9-4-18

Diary No. 8124	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Referring to this office letter No. Pol. 861 & 19-3-18 regarding the draft rules which the Durbar proposes to issue in connection with Military Manoeuvres & Training Camps, States that the Military Authorities agree that the original rule by which persons are allowed a period of one week within which to prefer a complaint for damage to crops may stand

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The previous reference on the Subject is put up & Subtd with a draft. Put up Secret Draft The Rules as revised up 18/4/18

17/4/18

[illegible] was [illegible] by Mr. K.N.K. [illegible]

[illegible]

19-4-18

NOTES—First Sheet.

WD 1232—GPB—20,000—18-11-16

8124
9692

2

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

f/w. File No. S 83 of 1917.

Serial No.	
2	From Mr F. A. R Letter no. 8600 d. 16. 12. 18 S[illegible] that a royal Artillery Practice Camp[illegible] is proposed to be held at Bejan[illegible] in Jany. 1919 & request to be fu[illegible] with 6 copies of the rules re: Brig[illegible] manoeuvres & training Camps in Mysore.
3.	To. The F. A Resident P.R. 614 of 26. 12. 18 States that the rules are [illegible] issue & copies thereof [illegible] as desired. Issue the rules indicated by [illegible]
4.	To. The Revd Comm[illegible] n Dbs of Dh n Conservator of Fs n Dy. of Police G. 13815-25 of 9. 1. Issues instructions re: military manoe[illegible]

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-8-18—S.

8274 9/69 2nd

S

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G/St File No. 183 of 1917.

Serial No.	
	and training Camps for information and guidance.
	Recd & with a draft to F.A.R. forwarding copies of the notes.
	2/1 VS — Issue 2/1 VS
5	To.
	The F. A. R.
	Pol. 656 of 11.1.19
	Forwards 6 copies of the Go. referred to above

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
II
POLITICAL BRANCH,
20 JAN. 1919

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

REV. SECRETARIAT
V
GENERAL
9 APR 1918

R.O. 21—R. P. B. 114-1918.—500.

No. 2548.

8124

1917-1918
SECTION 9 m
FILE NO. 583 17
SERIAL NO. 1

FROM

MAJOR E. H. S. JAMES,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Pol. 1450
9.4.18

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 8th April 1918.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.861 Pol., dated the 19th March 1918, regarding the draft rules which the Durbar propose to issue in connection with Military manoeuvres and Training Camps, I am directed to say that, in the circumstances explained by the Durbar, the Military authorities agree that the original rule by which persons are allowed a period of one week within which to prefer a complaint for damage done to crops, may stand.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H S James

First Assistant Resident.

DIARY NO. 9692

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—11-1918—1,000

No. 8600.

FROM

MAJOR E. H. S. JAMES,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 16th December 1918.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the General Officer Commandin Bangalore Brigade, has intimated to this Residency that it is proposed to hold a Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Rajankunti in January 1919.

2. Information as regards the exact date and other particulars will follow.

3. In this connection I am to invite a reference to my letter No. 2548, dated the 8th April 1918 and to request that, if available this office may be favoured with six copies of the rules regarding military manoeuvres and training camps in Mysore

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H S James

First Assistant Resident.

A

6

Pol 5-83-17-3

Pol No 614 28/12/18

To

The F.A. Resident

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8600 of 16th Dec' 18 and to state that the rules regarding Military Manoeuvres & Training Camps in Mysore are under issue & copies thereof will be forwarded to you as desired as early as possible.

I have &c

for 27/12/18

for Chief Sec.

Proceedings of the Govt. of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

—

Order.— No.
G. M. 583-17-

The Govt. of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following general instructions and subsidiary rules regarding Military manoeuvres and Training Camps for the information and guidance of all the Officers Concerned:

Part I

× with the amendments * made in the Govt. of India Army Dept. Memorandum No. 8979/1(C.G.S) dated Simla the 8th August 1914.

× Instructions issued by the Govt. of India in the Army Dept. with the following letter regarding manoeuvres and training camps for the guidance of Civil and Military officers:-

No. 170-22(C.G.S.)
Delhi, Dated 26th January 1914

To The Chief of the General Staff.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a memorandum of instructions regarding manoeuvres and Training Camps for the guidance of Civil & Military officers.

2. These instructions deal with principles, and their application in questions of detail is a matter for mutual arrangement between those concerned.

8.

3. Where local rules already exist they need be modified only when they conflict with the main principles of these instructions.

sd. W. R. Birdwood, Major-General
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

3) 9

Instructions regarding Manœuvres and training Camps for the guidance of civil and military officers.

NOTES.—(1) These instructions are also included in "Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of officers of civil departments of the Government of India."

(2) The term "civil" refers equally in the case of native states, to the durbar or political officer as the case may be.

(3) The term divisional commander includes independent brigade commander.

I.—General principles.

It is realised that the size of India, its varying conditions of climate, seasons and environment combine to render it impracticable to compile a single set of rules to regulate the conduct of manœuvres which would be suitable for general application throughout the country. It has therefore been found preferable to issue certain general instructions, based on a few main principles, and leave their application in matters of detail to the mutual good understanding and common sense of the civil, political and military officers whose duty it may be to apply them.

The following are the main principles referred to:—

(*a*) That field training and manœuvres are a necessity for the efficiency of an army for the duties for which it is maintained, and also that if training is to be thorough—it should take place, as often as possible, on ground new to the troops.

(*b*) That as the burden or inconvenience caused by the incidence of manœuvres is one which, for obvious reasons, cannot be equally shared by the community at large it is of the utmost importance that any such burden or inconvenience to the individual should be reduced to a minimum, and that any actual loss or damage,

III.—Field firing and artillery practice camps.

In framing a scheme for a field firing exercise the first consideration should be the selection of a tract of country, the temporary occupation of which will cause the least possible inconvenience to the inhabitants; it follows that waste land should, when practicable, be selected and that it will rarely be possible to make a field firing exercise a continuation or finale of manœuvres. A scheme should then be framed which will fit in with the ground chosen. If these principles be followed it should rarely be necessary to require the evacuation of villages. Should, however, such a course be unavoidable, all arrangements connected with the evacuation will be in the hands of the civil authorities who will, in consultation with the military authorities, decide the terms under which the evacuation will take place and the amount or scale of compensation, if any, for disturbance or loss of earnings to be paid to the inhabitants. The question of compensation should also be considered in cases where actual evacuation is held to be unnecessary and where a sufficient margin of safety can be secured by confining inhabitants within certain limits. In all cases it should be clearly understood that mutual agreement, between the civil and military authorities as to the conditions under which the field firing may be held, must be reached before the exercise takes place, and sufficiently long beforehand so that arrangements for training may not be upset.

IV.—Compensation.

1. The machinery for assessment of compensation will vary according to circumstances. As a rule it will be preferable in the case of manœuvres to employ a staff of compensation officers—military and civil—the military side of the staff including, as a rule, Indian officers. If these compensation officers are unable to agree they must refer the matter for the decision of the civil district officer or corresponding authority. When a joint commission is not appointed, the civil authorities will be the sole arbiters, and their decision must be accepted.

present or prospective, should receive early and adequate compensation.

(*c*) That it is only by the closest co-operation between military and civil officers that the above conditions are attainable.

II.—Selection of training and manœuvre areas.

1. Divisional commanders will, in co-operation with the local civil authorities, prepare manœuvre maps of their commands, marking on them areas where troops can be readily concentrated and economically maintained with a minimum of disturbance, dislocation of business and inconvenience to the local population. For this purpose local gazetteers should be freely consulted and will be found to be of much assistance. These maps should be revised periodically and should show in distinctive colours the areas most suitable for divisional and brigade manœuvres, training field firing and artillery practice grounds.

2. At such time as may be found mutually convenient, the divisional commander will, in consultation with the civil authorities, select the areas for divisional and other manœuvres, practice camps, etc., during the ensuing training season, the general principle being that as many years as possible should elapse between manœuvres in the same area, the minimum to be aimed at being one clear year. It should, however, be understood that this system of rotation of areas does not apply to ordinary field training, or to minor operations of two or three days' duration held in the vicinity of cantonments, when troops are self-supplied, nor to waste areas. Brigade and station commanders should, however, be careful to safeguard the interests of cultivators against any abuse of this principle.

3. The dates for the proposed manœuvres should be fixed after consultation with the civil authorities who should be provided as soon as possible with a map of the area and general information regarding the proposed disposition of troops and the general arrangements of supply during manœuvres.

2. The methods of assessing compensation can be best considered two headings—

(*a*) *Damage to movable or immovable property.*—Such as wells, walls, trees, houses and live stock, etc. In this case payment on the spot is preferable. Where a joint commission is employed, it will dispose of all claims on the spot, as far as possible, pay in cash the sum awarded to, and take an acquittance from the claimant. When there is no commission, claims will be referred to the local civil authorities for immediate disposal.

(*b*) *Damages to crops.*—With regard to what is considered "remediable" damage, such as damage caused by the movement of troops, it will usually be preferable, in the case of manœuvres, for the joint commission to arrange for payment of compensation on the spot direct to the injured individual. As an alternative, the civil officer should keep a progressive statement of the area damaged together with a rough estimate of the amount of compensation to be finally awarded and keep the general or senior military officer informed thereof at periodical intervals; the final award being made if possible when the harvest is gathered, or in the Punjab, where the harvest is late, before the end of March so as to enable the charges to be debited to the training grant for the year. This latter course is one which will usually be the more convenient in the assessment of damage caused by troops training in the vicinity of cantonments.

3. It is of the first importance that the terms under which compensation shall be assessed should be decided before the training season by military and civil authorities in consultation, made known to all concerned and that claims should be kept to the lowest figure by judicious selection of ground and avoidance of cultivated areas at a season when the crops are most susceptible of damage. The advice of civil officials on these points should always be obtained, and if it can be arranged that this can take the form of a series of

lectures on local conditions and methods of cultivation in the district, the best results may be expected to follow.

4. As regards payment of compensation, the principle to be observed is that when possible payments should be made on the spot, direct to the claimant and through as few intermediaries as practicable.

5. In the case of manœuvres the cost of any distinguishing badges for, and any expenditure incurred on, the compensation staff will be defrayed out of the training grant.

6. Military officers are forbidden to award certificates to civil officials such as tahsildars, naib-tahsildars or kanungos.

V.—Transport and Supplies.

1. For manœuvres and training of all descriptions government transport should be utilised as much as possible even to the extent of hiring transport for work within cantonments, so as to set free the organized transport units, whose training is equally important as that of the combatant units, to take part in the manœuvres. When, however, it is necessary to apply to the civil authorities for assistance in the matter of transport the orders laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph ~~217~~ 222, and Appendix VII, *ibid*, should be strictly observed.

2. ~~Similarly the *collection and distribution* of supplies of British troops and government animals is a matter for the Supply and Transport Corps and Military Farms Department. The case is governed by Army Department letter No. 8299-1* (Q. M. G.-6), dated 3rd October 1912.~~ The nature of the supply arrangements made will vary with the nature and scope of manœuvres but as far as practicable—subject to considerations of economy and local conditions—the system followed should assimilate as far as possible to war conditions. In this connection it may be observed that the normal system for the issue of rations in war is briefly as follows:—

~~* Attached.~~

In the evening, rations for the next day's consumption are issued to the men from the regimental transport, which is then replenished from the supply column.

The supply column fills up with supplies purchased or requisitioned locally, or ~~if these resources are not available, from the lines of communications; as a last alternative they fill up from the~~ from the supply parks.

Fodder and fuel to the extent available must sometimes be collected locally by the troops themselves.

The matter of meat rations, either fresh or preserved, and of bread or biscuit, is for special arrangement.

3. The most serious difficulty which presents itself when endeavouring to make the system at manœuvres approximate to that prescribed above is the insufficiency of transport. The greater portion of the transport available is required for the baggage of the troops, and very little can be spared for the carriage of rations. In consequence supplies have to be collected in depôts scattered throughout the area in which operations will take place, and the troops draw their supplies direct from these depôts. The shortage of transport must be accepted as a necessary evil, and in order to familiarize the troops with the system of issuing rations on service, an endeavour should be made to make the system of drawing rations from the depôts resemble the field service system. To do so sufficient transport should be made available for the carriage of at least one day's rations exclusive of firewood and fodder but including tinned meat and biscuit, if available, on 2nd line transport,† the depôt should then represent the supply column. In the evening, the rations for the next day would be issued from the 2nd line transport, and the latter should then proceed to replenish from the depôt, the locality of which will be notified in operation orders, as though it formed the point at which regimental supplies would be

† For infantry. For cavalry on 1st or 2nd line transport.

replenished from the supply column. [Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section ~~111~~.]

4. In case it should be found possible to organize a supply column it would take the place of the depôt in the above arrangement, replenishing itself from the depôt, or a few railway trucks may serve as a supply column. These depôts might also in some cases be made to represent certain central points at which supplies, purchased or requisitioned from local sources, have been collected [Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section ~~30-6~~], their position being similarly notified in operation orders. No previous information as to the location of the depôts should be made to the troops generally. In all circumstances the use of the field service indent forms should be insisted on.

5. It is also suggested, in order to give the troops practice in replenishing regimental supplies of fuel and forage direct, that small depôts of these might be located at villages within the manœuvre area; these would represent supplies obtainable from the village. The above is only one among many arrangements which will suggest themselves.

6. As regards the *collection of supplies* the rules contained in the regulations regarding supplies, especially Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph ~~321~~, should be strictly observed in spirit as well as the letter. For manœuvres, as a rule, all supplies required for British troops will be provided by the Supply and Transport Corps and Military Farms Department.

It should be realised that luxuries are as out of place at manœuvres as on service, and that such supplies as milk should be rarely demanded, nor will it be possible for the civil authorities to make any arrangements for the supply of vegetables.

In fixing the prices at which supplies locally procurable are to be paid for "price current" means the price at which the civil officer, having regard to the facilities for supply at the halting place or encamping ground, is prepared to deliver supplies thereat, and does not mean the price ordinarily prevailing in the neighbourhood.

7. When small parties of troops such as patrols are employed during manœuvres or training on detached duties away from regimental headquarters, they should be supplied with cash and obtain all supplies on payment, giving and taking receipts for all supplies received and cash paid.

~~*It must be clearly understood that no requisitions for supplies may be made except through the civil authorities.*~~

VI.—Oders to be issued to the troops.

Special orders on the following subjects will be issued, after consultation with the head of the civil district concerned, by army divisional or brigade headquarters concerned before the commencement of manœuvres; similar orders should also be included in the standing orders of each station for the guidance of officers conducting field training. If properly carried out by responsible officers, such orders will tend to keep down needless claims for compensation and remove possible chances of friction between soldiers and villagers:—

(*a*) Damage and loss of fruit, garden, field or farm produce; young or standing crops, etc.

(*b*) Cutting or damage to trees, especially from camel grazing.

(*c*) Destruction or damage to hedges, fences, etc.

(*d*) Officers' servants and camp followers.

(*e*) Incomplete obliteration of latrines.

(*f*) Restrictions regarding entrance into villages, places of worship, shrines, etc

(*g*) Restrictions as to destruction of pea-fowl, monkeys, pigeons, etc., in places where such are held sacred.

(*h*) Duty of commanding officers to report at once any damage caused by troops.

(*j*) Treatment of hired transport drivers.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Quartermaster-General in India, No. 14636-7 (Q.M.G.-6), dated Simla, the 2nd January 1914.

With reference to the correspondence ending with letter No. C.A.L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, from the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, to your address, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Independent Brigades, should be regarded as the competent authority for the issue of rations on payment to Indian troops and followers under Army Tables Miscellaneous Services, Tables LX and LXI, Notes II and 2, respectively.

Copy of the above forwarded to :—

The Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

The Military Accountant-General.

The Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle, with reference to his No. Mis.-1850, dated the 22nd May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, with reference to his No. C.A.L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, with reference to his No. 4613, dated the 9th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts in Independent Charge, Secunderabad Division, with reference to his No. $\frac{\text{S. \& T. C.-917}}{\text{C. A.}}$, dated the 14th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, in Independent Charge, Burma Division, with reference to his No. S. & T.-C.-1452, dated the 10th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

(Sd.) A. H. O. SPENCE, *Major*,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The Home Department.

The Foreign and Political Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.

Drill and Instruction.

It is requested that the above heading, with number and date of this communication, may be quoted in any subsequent correspondence on this subject.

No. 8979/1 (C.G.S.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th August 1914.

MEMORANDUM.

The following amendments are made to the memorandum of instructions regarding manœuvres and training camps for the guidance of Civil and Military officers issued with Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 170—22 (C.G.S.), dated the 26th January 1914:—

Section V.

Para. 1. Penultimate line; *substitute* "222" for "217".

Para. 2. *Delete* from the word "Similarly" in line 1, to "1912" in line 5, and the word "attached" in the margin.

Insert the word "supply" before the word "arrangements" in the 5th line.

Lines 15, 16 and 17, *delete* the comma after the word "or" and *for* the words "if these resources are not available, from the lines of communications; as a last alternative they fill up from the parks" *substitute* "from the supply parks".

Para. 3. Last line; *substitute* "51-4 to 7" for "41-4".

Para. 4. Line 6; *substitute* "43-3" for "36-6".

Para. 6. Line 1; *Insert* the words "requisition for, and the" before the word "collection".

Line 3; *substitute* "paragraphs 227-232" for "paragraph 224".

Line 4; before the word "will" *insert* "and fodder for silladar animals".

Add as second clause. "Rations for Indian troops and followers will be supplied by the Supply and Transport Corps, when considered desirable by the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades, *vide* A. D. letter* No. 14637-7 (Q.M.G.-6) of 2nd January 1914."

*Copy attached.

Para. 8. *Delete* the para.

Page 5. *Substitute* the following for "the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Quarter-master-General in India, No. 8299-1 (Q.M.G.-6), dated Simla the 3rd October 1912, and endorsement":—

(8) 15.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

The Chief of the General Staff.

The Quartermaster-General in India.

P.T.O.

Part II 16

Subsidiary Rules regulating the Conduct of Army manoeuvres as in force in Mysore.

(N.B. – The references within brackets are to the paragraphs of the general instructions given above).

1. (Section II paragraphs 1 & 2)

Three areas in Bangalore, Anekal, Hoskote and Devanhally Taluks of the Bangalore District – in addition to the lands in the Mallegal valley – have been selected by the Military Authorities as suitable for Field Firing purposes with ball ammunition only, and agreed to by the Durbar. No ground is however reserved for the annual general manoeuvres in which the whole garrison takes part and for the ordinary drill manoeuvres which may involve perhaps only a Single Company or a Couple of regiments. But information will be given beforehand regarding the general directions in which the troops will operate.

The Durbar and the British Military Authorities having agreed that all State Forests should be protected from risks of fire during manoeuvres, all such forests within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore are

x Printed as an Annexure.

17

are placed out of bounds for military troops employed in manoeuvres.

2. (Section II paragraph 3)

Due notice of three clear days, exclusive of Sunday, should be given to the Deputy Commissioner of the District to arrange for the temporary evacuation of any villages that may be necessary. Every such notice must clearly state the dates on which such firing is to take place and must be accompanied by a sketch or tracing of the 1" map, showing the boundaries of the dangerous area. Two miles behind targets, in any direction from which fire is directed against them, may be considered the limit of the dangerous area.

In the case of manoeuvres taking place within any reasonable distance of State Forests, similar notice will have to be given in time to the civil authorities before such manoeuvres are arranged, in order to enable the Dunbar to depute a responsible Forest officer to examine & check on the spot the nature and extent of any unforeseen damage to the State Forests.

The

The Camp Commandant will ascertain from the Deputy Commissioner beforehand the population of every village which may have to be cleared and the amount of compensation payable. He will then send to the Civil Officer, when asking for any villages to be cleared, the amount of compensation payable to the villagers.

The troops will assist the Police in guarding the ground, the latter alone being responsible for clearing the area asked for.

The usual hours of firing will be from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. when for any special reason any other time is required special notice must be given.

3. (Section IV)

Compensation may be paid to adult villagers who have temporarily to evacuate their houses. It is understood that the usual total charge of rupees four per diem will be made for chowkidars and others who keep the ground. Maximum amount of compensation for evacuation of villages is

19

is fixed at annas four per head for adult Hindus, Mahomedans and other native population; and rupee one for each adult of European descent,* payable for the days during which they are required to evacuate their villages.

Note.—

* European descent to be defined, i.e., 25% European blood.

An officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner will be deputed—

(i) in the case of field firing camps to attend to all requisitions from the Military Authorities for the assistance of the Civil Authorities in the matter of supplies and transport and clearing of areas, assessing of compensations for evacuations and damages to crops &c.

(ii) in the case of ordinary drill manoeuvres to attend specially to complaints of villagers regarding damages done by the troops. In this case he is permitted to correspond direct with the Brigade Major, — Bangalore Brigade.

The aggrieved parties should prefer their complaints to the Assistant Commissioner within a week from the time of damage; complaints preferred there after will not be entertained.

The

W

The Assistant Commissioner or Civil Officer as he is usually styled, should himself verify the complaints and report at once to the Senior Military Officer present any damage so as to enable that Officer to inspect the damage complained of.

The Military Authorities should then, if necessary, make local inspection or other enquiry.

Compensation for damage should be settled between the Brigade Major and the Civil Officer, the necessary amount being paid in cash to the latter officer for disbursement to the parties concerned.

In the case of regimental manoeuvres the Civil Officer should receive intimation of such manoeuvres at least four days in advance and should deal direct with the Unit concerned. If damage is admitted by the Unit, the Civil Officer should make a report to the Brigade Major in view of settling the question of compensation.

In

In the case of damage to crops including in that term all reserved trees on both occupied & unoccupied lands as well as State plantations, the damage will be assessed as soon as practicable and debited against the crops concerned. Most of the lands set apart for field firing practices is waste land and officers drawing up schemes should avoid cultivated ground while the crops are growing.

4. (Section IV paragraph 4)

The payment of Compensation for evacuation under rule 3 above will enable the Civil officer to pay the villagers in cash at the time and thus settle all claims at once.

All bills in Connection with damage to crops and evacuation of villages should be forwarded to the Camp Adjutant within two days.

For the purpose of assessing Compensation it will be sufficient to examine the condition of the crops

on

on fields near and around the camp before the manoeuvres begin and to do the same once again just before the closing of the camp, and thus estimate the loss of crops after careful enquiry as to whether it was due entirely to damage done by troops during practice and by camp followers.

In the case of material disagreement between the local officer and the Military Authorities (the Brigade Major or the Senior Military Officer in Camp), the matter should be reported to Government, who will refer the same to the Honble the Resident in Mysore.

6. (Section V, paragraph 2 and paragraph 6)

Indents for the supply of forage, milk, fuel &c

Should

23

should be sent to the Civil Officer fifteen days beforehand.

27/12 Chief Secretary to Govt.

To
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Dists.
The Conservator of Forests
&. Inspector General of Police.

OTO for annexure

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 13815-25 —G. M. 583-17 - 4. d. 9. 1. 19.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following general instructions and subsidiary rules regarding Military Manœuvres and Training Camps for the information and guidance of all the officers concerned.

PART I.

Instructions* issued by the Government of India in the Army Department with the following letter regarding manœuvres and training camps for the guidance of Civil and Military Officers:—

*With the amendments made in the Government of India Army Department, Memorandum No. 8979-1—(C. G. S.), dated Simla the 8th August 1914.

No. 170-22—C. G. S., Delhi, dated 26th January 1914, to the Chief of the General Staff.

I am directed to forward a memorandum of instructions regarding manœuvres and training camps for the guidance of the Civil and Military Officers.

2. These instructions deal with principles, and their application in questions of detail is a matter for mutual arrangement between those concerned.

3. Where local rules already exist they need be modified only when they conflict with the main principles of these instructions.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTES.—(1) These instructions are also included in "Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of officers of civil departments of the Government of India."

(2) The term "civil" refers equally in the case of native states, to the durbar or political officer as the case may be.

(3) The term divisional commander includes independent brigade commander.

I—General principles.

It is realised that the size of India, its varying conditions of climate, seasons and environment combine to render it impracticable to compile a single set of rules to regulate the conduct of manœuvres which would be suitable for general application throughout the country. It has therefore been found preferable to issue certain general instructions, based on a few main principles, and leave their application in matters of detail to the mutual good understanding and common sense of the civil, political and military officers whose duty it may be to apply them.

The following are the main principles referred to:—

(*a*) That field training and manœuvres are a necessity for the efficiency of an army for the duties for which it is maintained, and also that if training is to be thorough—it should take place, as often as possible, on ground new to the troops.

(*b*) That as the burden or inconvenience caused by the incidence of manœuvres in one which, for obvious reasons, cannot be equally shared by the community at large it is of the utmost importance that any such burden or inconvenience to the individual should be reduced to a minimum and that any actual loss or damage, present or prospective, should receive early and adequate compensation.

(*c*) That it is only by the closest co-operation between military and civil officers that the above conditions are attainable.

II.—Selection of training and manœuvre areas.

1. Divisional commanders will, in co-operation with the local civil authorities, prepare manœuvre maps of their commands, marking on them areas where troops

can be readily concentrated and economically maintained with a minimum of disturbance, dislocation of business and inconvenience to the local population. For this purpose local gazetteers should be freely consulted and will be found to be of much assistance. These maps should be revised periodically and should show in distinctive colours the areas most suitable for divisional and brigade manœuvres, training field firing and artillery practice grounds.

2. At such time as may be found mutually convenient, the divisional commander will, in consultation with the civil authorities, select the areas for divisional and other manœuvres, practice camps, etc., during the ensuing training season, the general principle being that as many years as possible should elapse between manœuvres in the same area, the minimum to be aimed at being one clear year. It should, however, be understood that this system of rotation of areas does not apply to ordinary field training, or to minor operations of two or three days' duration held in the vicinity of cantonments, when troops are self-supplied, nor to waste areas. Brigade and station commanders should, however, be careful to safeguard the interests of cultivators against any abuse of this principle.

3. The dates for the proposed manœuvres should be fixed after consultation with the civil authorities who should be provided as soon as possible with a map of the area and general information regarding the proposed disposition of troops and and the general arrangements of supply during manœuvres.

III—Field firing and artillery practice camps.

In framing a scheme for a field firing exercise the first consideration should be the selection of a tract of country, the temporary occupation of which will cause the least possible inconvenience to the inhabitants; it follows that waste land should, when practicable, be selected and that it will rarely be possible to make a field firing exercise a continuation or finale of manœuvres. A scheme should then be framed which will fit in with the ground chosen. If these principles be followed it should rarely be necessary to require the evacuation of villages. Should, however, such a course be unavoidable, all arrangements connected with the evacuation will be in the hands of the civil authorities who will, in consultation with the military authorities, decide the terms under which the evacuation will take place and the amount or scale of compensation, if any, for disturbance or loss of earnings to be paid to the inhabitants. The question of compensation should also be considered in cases where actual evacuation is held to be unnecessary and where a sufficient margin of safety can be secured by confining inhabitants within certain limits. In all cases it should be clearly understood that mutual agreement, between the civil and military authorities as to the conditions under which the field firing may be held, must be reached before the exercise takes place, and sufficiently long beforehand so that arrangements for training may not be upset.

IV—Compensation.

1. The machinery for assessment of compensation will vary according to circumstances. As a rule it will be preferable in the case of manœuvres to employ a staff of compensation officers—military and civil—the military side of the staff including, as a rule, Indian officers. If these compensation officers are unable to agree they must refer the matter for the decision of the civil district officer or corresponding authority. When a joint commission is not appointed, the civil authorities will be the sole arbiters, and their decision must be accepted.

2. The methods of assessing compensation can be best considered under two headings—

(*a*) *Damage to movable or immovable property.*—Such as wells, walls, trees, houses and live stock, etc. In this case payment on the spot is preferable. Where a joint commission is employed, it will be dispose of all claims on the spot, as far as possible, pay in cash the sum awarded to, and take an acquittance from the claimant. When there is no commission, claims will be referred to the local civil authorities for immediate disposal.

(*b*) *Damages to crops.*—With regard to what is considered "remediable" damage, such as damage caused by the movement of troops, it will usually be preferable, in the case of manœuvres, for the joint commission to arrange for payment of compensation on the spot direct to the injured individual. As an alternative, the civil officer should keep a progressive

statement of the area damaged together with a rough estimate of the amount of compensation to be finally awarded and keep the general or senior military officer informed thereof at periodical intervals ; the final award being made if possible when the harvest is gathered, or in the Punjab, where the harvest is late, before the end of March so as to enable the charges to be debited to the training grant for the year. This latter course is one which will usually be the more convenient in the assessment of damage caused by troops training in the vicinity of cantonments.

3. It is of the first importance that the terms under which compensation shall be assessed should be decided before the training season by military and civil authorities in consultation, made known to all concerned and that claims should be kept to the lowest figure by judicious selection of ground and avoidance of cultivated areas at a season when the crops are most susceptible of damage. The advice of civil officials on these points should always be obtained, and if it can be arranged that this can take the form of a series of lectures on local conditions and methods of cultivation in the district, the best results may be expected to follow.

4. As regards payment of compensation, the principle to be observed is that when possible payments should be made on the spot, direct to the claimant and through as few intermediaries as practicable.

5. In the case of manœuvres the cost of any distinguishing badges for, and any expenditure incurred on, the compensation staff will be defrayed out of the training grant.

6. Military officers are forbidden to award certificates to civil officials such as tasildars, naib-tasildars or kanungos.

V.—Transport and Supplies.

1. For manœuvres and training of all descriptions Government transport should be utilized as much as possible even to the extent of hiring transport for work within Cantonments, so as to set free the organized transport units, whose training is equally important as that of the combatant units, to take part in the manœuvres. When, however, it is necessary to apply to the civil authorities for assistance in the matter of transport the orders laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 222, and Appendix VII, *ibid,* should be strictly observed.

2. The nature of the supply arrangements made will vary with nature and scope of manœuvres but as far as practicable—subject to considerations of economy and local conditions—the system followed should assimilate as far as possible to war conditions. In this connection it may be observed that the normal system for the issue of rations in war is briefly as follows:—

In the evening, rations for the next day's consumption are issued to the men from the regimental transport, which is then replenished from the supply column.

The supply column fills up with supplies purchased or requisitioned locally, or from the supply parks.

Fodder and fuel to the extent available must sometimes be collected locally by the troops themselves.

The matter of meat rations, either fresh or preserved, and of bread or biscuit, is for special arrangement.

3. The most serious difficulty which presents itself when endeavouring to make the system at manœuvres approximate to that prescribed above is the insufficiency of transport. The greater portion of the transport available is required for the baggage of the troops, and very little can be spared for the carriage of rations. In consequence supplies have to be collected in depots scattered throughout the area in which operations will take place, and the troops draw their supplies direct from these depots. The shortage of transport must be accepted as a necessary evil, and in order to familiarize the troops with the system of issuing rations on service, an endeavour should be made to make the system of drawing rations from the depots resemble the field service system. To do so sufficient transport should be made available for the carriage of at least one day's rations exclusive of firewood and fodder but including tinned meat and biscuit, if available, on 2nd line transport, * the depot should then represent the supply column. In the evening, the rations for the next day would be issued from the 2nd line transport, and the latter should then proceed to

* For Infantry. For cavalry on 1st and 2nd line transport.

replenish from the depot, the locality of which will be notified in operation orders, as though it formed the point at which regimental supplies would be replenished from the supply column. (Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section 51-4 to 7.

4. In case it should be found possible to organize a supply column it would take the place of the depot in the above arrangement, replenishing itself from the depot, or a few railway trucks may serve as a supply column. These depots might also in some cases be made to represent certain central points at which supplies, purchased or requisitioned from local sources, have been collected (Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section 43-3), their position being similarly notified in operation orders. No previous information as to the location of the depots should be made to the troops generally. In all circumstances the use of the field service intend forms should be insisted on.

5. It is also suggested, in order to give the troops practice in replenishing regimental supplies of fuel and forage direct, that small depots of these might be located at villages within the manœuvre area; these would represent supplies obtainable from the village. The above is only one among many arrangements which will suggest themselves.

6. As regards the requisition for and the *collection of supplies* the rules contained in the regulations regarding supplies, especially Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraphs 227-232, should be strictly observed in spirit as well as the letter. For manœuvres, as a rule, all supplies required for British troops and fodder for Silladar animals will be provided by the Supply and Transport Corps and Military Farms Department. Rations for Indian troops and followers will be supplied by the Supply and Transport Corps, when considered desirable by the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades, *vide* A. D. letter No. 14637-7—(Q. M. G.-6) of the 2nd January 1914.

*Copy attached.

It should be realised that luxuries are as out of place at manœuvres as on service, and that such supplies as milk should be rarely demanded, nor will it be possible for the civil authorities to make any arrangements for the supply of vegetables.

In fixing the prices at which supplies locally procurable are to be paid for "price current" means the price at which the civil officer, having regard to the facilities for supply at the halting place or encamping ground, is prepared to deliver supplies thereat, and does not mean the price ordinarily prevailing in the neighbourhood.

7. When small parties of troops such as patrols are employed during manœuvres or training on detached duties away from regimental headquarters, they should be supplied with cash and obtain all supplies on payment, giving and taking receipts for all supplies received and cash paid.

VI.—Orders to be issued to the troops.

Special orders on the following subjects will be issued, after consultation with the head of the civil district concerned, by army divisional or brigade headquarters concerned before the commencement of manœuvres; similar orders should also be included in the standing orders of each station for the guidance of officers conducting field training. If properly carried out by responsible officers, such orders will tend to keep down needless claims for compensation and remove possible chances of friction between soldiers and villagers:—

(*a*) Damage and loss of fruit, garden, field or farm produce; young or standing crops, etc.
(*b*) Cutting or damage to trees, especially from camel grazing.
(*c*) Destruction or damage to hedges, fences, etc.
(*d*) Officers' servants and camp followers.
(*e*) Incomplete obliteration of latrines.
(*f*) Restrictions regarding entrance into villages, places of worship, shrines, etc.
(*g*) Restrictions as to destruction of pea-fowl, monkeys, pigeons, etc., in places where such are held sacred.
(*h*) Duty of commanding officers to report at once any damage caused by troops.
(*j*) Treatment of hired transport drivers.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Quartermaster-General in India. No. 14636-7 (O.M.G.-6), dated Simla, the 2nd January 1914.

With reference to the correspondence ending with letter No. C. A. L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, from the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, to your address, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Indipendent Brigades, should be regarded as the competent authority for the issue of rations on payment to Indian troops and followers under Army Tables Miscelloneous Services, Tables LX and LXI, Notes II and 2, respectively.

Copy of the above forwarded to:—

The Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

The Military Accountant-General.

The Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle, with reference to his No. Mis.-1850, dated the 22nd May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, with reference to his C. A. L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, with reference to his No. 4613, dated the 9th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts in independent Charge, Secunderabad Division, with reference to his No. $\frac{\text{S. \& T. C.-917}}{\text{C. A.}}$, dated the 14th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General of India.

The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, in Independent Charge, Burma Division, with reference to his No. S. & T.-C.-1452, dated the 10th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

(Sd.) A. H. O. SPENCE, *Major*,
Offg Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The Home Department

The Foreign and Political Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Chief Seeretary to the Government of United Provinces.

The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Beluchistan.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajaputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

The Chief of the General Staff.

The Quartermaster General in India.

PART II.

Subsidiary Rules regulating the conduct of Army manoeuvers as in force in Mysore.

N.B.—The references within brackets are to the paragraphs of the general instructions given above.

1. (*Section II, paragraphs 1 and 2.*)

Three areas in Bangalore, Anekal, Hoskote and Devanhalli Taluks of the Bangalore District, in addition to the lands in the Mallegal valley have been selected by the Military Authorities as suitable for field firing purposes with ball ammunition only, and agreed to by the Durbar. No ground is, however, reserved for the annual general manoeuvres in which the whole garrison takes part and for the ordinary drill manoeuvres which may involve perhaps only a single company or a couple of regiments. But information will be given beforehand regarding the general directions in which the troops will operate.

The Durbar and the British Military Authorities having agreed that all State Forests should be protected from risks of fire during manoeuvres, all such forests* within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore are placed out of bounds for Military troops employed in manoeuvres.

2. (*Section II, paragraph 3.*)

Due notice of three clear days, exclusive of Sunday, should be given to the Deputy Commissioner of the District to arrange for the temporary evacuation of any villages that may be necessary. Every such notice must clearly state the dates on which such firing is to take place and must be accompanied by a sketch or tracing of the 1" map, showing the boundaries of the dangerous area. Two miles behind targets, in any direction from which fire is directed against them, may be considered the limit of the dangerous area.

In the case of manoeuvres taking place within any reasonable distance of State Forests, similar notice will have to be given in time to the Civil authorities before such manoeuvres are arranged, in order to enable the Durbar to depute a responsible Forest Officer to examine and check on the spot the nature and extent of any unforesun damage to the State Forests. The camp commandant will ascertain from the Deputy Commissioner beforehand the population of every village which may have to be cleared and the amount of compensation payable. He will then send to the Civil Officer, when asking for any villages to be cleared, the amount of compensation payable to the villagers.

The troops will assist the Police in guarding the ground, the latter alone being responsible for clearing the area asked for.

The usual hours of firing will be from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M. when for any special reason any other time is required special notice must be given.

3. (*Section IV.*)

Compensation may be paid to adult villagers who have temporarily to evacuate their houses. It is understood that the usual total charge of rupees four per diem will be made for chowkidars and others who keep the ground. Maximum amount of compenesatiou for evacuation of village is fixed at annas four per head for adult Hindus, Mahomedans and other native population; and rupee one for each adult of European descent, payable for the days during which they are required to evacuate their villages.

* Printed as an annexure

NOTE.—*European descent to be defined, *i.e.*, 25 per cent European blood.

An officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner will be deputed:—

(i) in the case of field firing camps to attend to all requisitions from the Military Authorities for the assistance of the Civil Authorities in the matter of supplies and transport and clearing of areas, assessing of compensations for evacautions and damages to crops etc.

(ii) in the case of ordinary drill manoeuvres to attend specially to complaints of villagers regarding damages done by the troops. In this case he is permitted to correspond direct with the Brigade Major, Bangalore Brigade.

The aggrieved parties should prefer their complaints to the Assistant Commissioner within a week from the time of damage; complaints preferred thereafter will not be entertained.

The Assistant Commissioner or Civil Officer as he is usually styled, should himself verify the complaints and report at once to the Senior Military Officer present any damage so as to enable that officer to inspect the damage complained of.

The Military Authorities should then, if necessary, make local inspection or other enquiry.

(7) Compensation for damage should be settled between the Brigade Major and the Civil Officer, the necessary amount being paid in cash to the latter officer for disbursement to the parties concerned.

In the case of Regimental manœuvres the Civil Officer should receive intimation of such manœuvres at least four days in advance and should deal direct with the unit concerned. If damage is admitted by the unit, the Civil Officer should make a (8) report to the Brigade Major in view of settling the question of compensation.

In the case of damage to crops including in that term all reserved trees on both occupied and unoccupied lands as well as State Plantations, the damage will be assessed as soon as practicable and debited against the crops concerned. Most of the lands set apart for field firing practices is waste land and officers drawing up schemes should avoid cultivated ground while the crops are growing.

4. (Section IV, paragraph 4.)

The payment of compensation for evacuation under Rule 4 above will enable the Civil Officer to pay the villagers in cash at the time and thus settle all claims at once.

All bills in connection with damage to crops and evacaution of villages should be forwarded to the Camp Adjutant within two days.

For the purpose of assessing compensation it will be sufficient to examine the condition of the crops on fields near and around the camp before the manoeures begin and to do the same once again just before the closing of the Camp, and thus estimate the loss of crops after careful enquiry as to whether it was due entirely to damage done by troops during practice and by Camp followers.

In the case of material disagreement between the Civil officer and the Military (9) Authorities (the Brigade Major or the Senior Military Officer in Camp), the matter should be reported to Government, who will refer the same to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

5. (*Section V, paragraph 2 and paragraph 6.*)

Indents for the supply of forage, milk, fuel etc., should be sent to the Civil Officer fifteen days beforehand.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Inspector-General of Police.

Exd.—C. R.

ANNEXURE I.

The following is the list of State Forests and Plantations within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

(a) State Forests.

1. Bilikal.
2. Kabaldrug.
3. Tenginkal.
4. Banatimari.
5. Manhuguddes.
6. Makli.
7. Maklidrug.
8. Savandrug.
9. Adrangi.
10. Ujjani.
11. Melnaikanhalli.
12. Hulkadi.
13. Kumbalgode.
14. Devarabetta.
15. Dibbagiribetta.
16. Ragihalli
17. Ragihalli (N. Extension.)
18. Handigondi.
19. Hultar.
20. Atchal.
21. Bantanal.
22. Tylur.

(b) Plantations.

1. Jakkasandra.
2. Krishnarajapura.
3. Gandragolipura.
4. Junnasandra.
5. Govindapura.
6. Kallupalya.
7. Peenya, including Jalahalli.
8. Machohalli.
9. Mallathahalli.
10. Kenchenahalli.
11. Nagarabhavi.
12. Tindal.
13. Jadagenahalli (old)
14. Jadagenahalli (new).
15. Appasandra.
16. Nelal A and B.
17. ,, C.
18. Kadgudi.
19. Tatnur.
20. Hebbal.
21. Jarakabande A and B.
22. Bettahalli A and B.
23. Kodihalli.
24. Mavinakomnahalli.
25. Kenchanpura.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

(a) State Forests.

1. Huliyurdurga and Ujjani Block.
2. Ippadi.
3. Devarayadurga including Doddavadi

(b) Plantations.

1. Hirehalli.
2. Panditanhalli.
3. Gollahalli Plantation of the Devarayadurga Forest.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

(a) State Forests.

1. Kamasandra.
2. Narasimhadevarabetta.
3. Valsebetta.

(b) Plantations.

1. Kadmutsandra.
2. Kamasettihalli.
3. Kurandahalli (new)
4. Dinneri.
5. Konepalli.
6. Mallappanahalli.
7. Bellavi.
8. Yesvantpur.
9. Lakshmisagara.
10. Vakkaleri A, B and C.
11. Karabele.
12. Byappanahalli.
13. Doddahardi.
14. Chikhardi.
15. Jangamkote.
16. Patrenahalli.
17. Kamasettihalli.

W/1

32

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

, the 191 .

Date of issue 7/1/19

Signed by C. S. Balasundaram Iyer

Section Pol.

File No. 5837

Serial No. 5

No. Pol. 685/Ge. 6

To

The First Assistant Resident

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. Pol. 611/17 dated 28th December 1918 I am directed to forward herewith 6 copies of the rules regarding Territorial manoeuvres and training camps in Mysore, refd

over.

Enclosure

6

Copied by

Examined by

WD 86—GPB—60,000—15-11-16

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 13815-25—G. M. 583-17-4, dated 9th January 1919.

Military Manœuvres and Training Camps.

Issues general instructions and subsidiary rules *re* ——.

W D 1176—GPB—10-1-19—515

No. G. 13815-25—G. M. 583-17-4, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 13815-25—G. M. 583-17-4, Dated 9th January 1919.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following general instructions and subsidiary rules regarding Military Manœuvres and Training Camps for the information and guidance of all the officers concerned:—

PART I.

Instructions* issued by the Government of India in the Army Department with the following letter regarding manœuvres and training camps for the guidance of Civil and Military Officers:—

*With the amendments made in the Government of India Army Department, Memorandum No. 8979-1—C. G. S.), dated Simla the 8th August 1914.

No. 170-22—(C. G. S.), Delhi, dated 26th January 1914, to the Chief of the General Staff.

I am directed to forward a memorandum of instructions regarding manœuvres and training camps for the guidance of the Civil and Military Officers.

2. These instructions deal with principles, and their application in questions of detail is a matter for mutual arrangement between those concerned.

3. Where local rules already exist they need be modified only when they conflict with the main principles of these instructions.

Sd. W. R. BIRDWOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTES.—(1) These instructions are also included in "Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of officers of Civil departments of the Government of India."

(2) The term "civil" refers equally in the case of Native States, to the Durbar or Political Officer as the case may be.

(3) The term Divisional Commander includes Independent Brigade Commander.

I—General principles.

1. It is realised that the size of India, its varying conditions of climate, seasons and environment combine to render it impracticable to compile a single set of rules to regulate the conduct of manœuvres which would be suitable for general application throughout the country. It has therefore been found preferable to issue certain general instructions, based on a few main principles, and leave their application in matters of detail to the mutual good understanding and common sense of the Civil, Political and Military Officers whose duty it may be to apply them.

The following are the main principles referred to:—

(*a*) That field training and manœuvres are a necessity for the efficiency of an army for the duties for which it is maintained, and also that if training is to be thorough—it should take place, as often as possible, on ground new to the troops.

(*b*) That as the burden or inconvenience caused by the incidence of manœuvres is one which, for obvious reasons, cannot be equally shared by the community at large, it is of the utmost importance that any such burden or inconvenience to the individual should be reduced to a minimum and that any actual loss or damage, present or prospective, should receive early and adequate compensation.

(*c*) That it is only by the closest co-operation between Military and Civil Officers that the above conditions are attainable.

II.—Selection of training and manœuvre areas.

1. Divisional Commander will, in co-operation with the local Civil authorities, prepare manœuvre maps of their commands, marking on them areas where troops can be readily concentrated and economically maintained with a minimum of disturbance, dislocation of business and inconvenience to the local population. For this purpose, local gazetteers should be freely consulted and will be found to be of much assistance. These maps should be revised periodically and should show in distinctive colours the areas most suitable for divisional and brigade manœuvres, training, field firing and artillery practice grounds.

2. At such time as may be found mutually convenient, the Divisional Commander will, in consultation with the Civil authorities, select the areas for divisional and other manœuvres, practice camps, etc., during the ensuing training season, the general principle being that as many years as possible should elapse between manœuvres in the same area, the minimum to be aimed at being one clear year. It should, however, be understood that this system of rotation of areas does not apply to ordinary field training, or to minor operations of two or three days' duration held in the vicinity of cantonments, when troops are self-supplied, nor to waste areas. Brigade and Station Commanders should, however, be careful to safeguard the interests of cultivators against any abuse of this principle.

3. The dates for the proposed manœuvres should be fixed after consultation with the Civil authorities who should be provided as soon as possible with a map of the area and general information regarding the proposed disposition of troops and the general arrangements of supply during manœuvres.

III—Field firing and artillery practice camps.

In framing a scheme for a field firing exercise, the first consideration should be the selection of a tract of country, the temporary occupation of which will cause the least possible inconvenience to the inhabitants; it follows that waste land should, when practicable, be selected and that it will rarely be possible to make a field firing exercise a continuation or finale of manœuvres. A scheme should then be framed which will fit in with the ground chosen. If these principles be followed, it should rarely be necessary to require the evacuation of villages. Should, however, such a course be unavoidable, all arrangements connected with the evacuation will be in the hands of the Civil authorities who will, in consultation with the Military authorities, decide the terms under which the evacuation will take place and the amount or scale of compensation, if any, for disturbance or loss of earnings to be paid to the inhabitants. The question of compensation should also be considered in cases where actual evacuation is held to be unnecessary and where a sufficient margin of safety can be secured by confining inhabitants within certain limits. In all cases it should be clearly understood that mutual agreement, between the Civil and Military authorities as to the conditions under which the field firing may be held, must be reached before the exercise takes place, and sufficiently long beforehand so that arrangements for training may not be upset.

IV—Compensation.

1. The machinery for assessment of compensation will vary according to circumstances. As a rule it will be preferable in the case of manœuvres to employ a staff of Compensation Officers—Military and Civil—the Military side of the staff including, as a rule, Indian Officers. If these Compensation Officers are unable to agree they must refer the matter for the decision of the Civil District Officer or corresponding authority. When a joint commission is not appointed, the Civil authorities will be the sole arbiters, and their decision must be accepted.

2. The methods of assessing compensation can be best considered under two headings—

(*a*) *Damage to movable or immovable property.*—Such as wells, walls, trees, houses and live-stock, etc. In this case, payment on the spot is preferable.

Where a joint commission is employed, it will dispose of all claims on the spot, as far as possible, pay in cash the sum awarded to, and take an acquittance from the claimant. When there is no commission, claims will be referred to the local Civil authorities for immediate disposal.

(*b*) *Damages to crops.*—With regard to what is considered "remediable" damage, such as damage caused by the movement of troops, it will usually be preferable, in the case of manœuvres, for the joint commission to arrange for payment of compensation on the spot direct to the injured individual. As an alternative, the Civil Officer should keep a progressive statement of the area damaged together with a rough estimate of the amount of compensation to be finally awarded and keep the general or senior Military Officer informed thereof at periodical intervals; the final award being made if possible when the harvest is gathered, or in the Punjab, where the harvest is late, before the end of March so as to enable the charges to be debited to the training grant for the year. This latter course is one which will usually be the more convenient in the assessment of damage caused by troops training in the vicinity of cantonments.

3. It is of the first importance that the terms under which compensation shall be assessed should be decided before the training season by Military and Civil authorities in consultation, made known to all concerned and that claims should be kept to the lowest figure by judicious selection of ground and avoidance of cultivated areas at a season when the crops are most susceptible of damage. The advice of Civil officials on these points should always be obtained, and if it can be arranged that this can take the form of a series of lectures on local conditions and methods of cultivation in the district, the best results may be expected to follow.

4. As regards payment of compensation, the principle to be observed is that when possible, payments should be made on the spot, direct to the claimant and through as few intermediaries as practicable.

5. In the case of manœuvres, the cost of any distinguishing badges for, and any expenditure incurred on, the compensation staff will be defrayed out of the training grant.

6. Military officers are forbidden to award certificates to Civil officials such as Tasildars, Naib-tasildars or Kanungos.

V.—Transport and Supplies.

1. For manœuvres and training of all descriptions, Government transport should be utilised as much as possible even to the extent of hiring transport for work within Cantonments, so as to set free the organized transport units, whose training is equally important as that of the combatant units, to take part in the manœuvres. When, however, it is necessary to apply to the Civil authorities for assistance in the matter of transport, the orders laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 222, and Appendix VII, *ibid*, should be strictly observed.

2. The nature of the supply arrangements made will vary with the nature and scope of manœuvres but as far as practicable—subject to considerations of economy and local conditions—the system followed should assimilate as far as possible to war conditions. In this connection it may be observed that the normal system for the issue of rations in war is briefly as follows:—

In the evening, rations for the next day's consumption are issued to the men from the regimental transport, which is then replenished from the supply column.

The supply column fills up with supplies purchased or requisitioned locally, or from the supply parks.

Fodder and fuel to the extent available must sometimes be collected locally by the troops themselves.

The matter of meat rations, either fresh or preserved, and of bread or biscuit, is for special arrangement.

3. The most serious difficulty which presents itself when endeavouring to make the system at manœuvres approximate to that prescribed above is the insufficiency of transport. The greater portion of the transport available is required for the baggage

field training. If properly carried out by responsible officers, such orders will tend to keep down needless claims for compensation and remove possible chances of friction between soldiers and villagers:—

(*a*) Damage and loss of fruit, garden, field or farm produce; young or standing crops, etc.
(*b*) Cutting or damage to trees, especially from camel grazing.
(*c*) Destruction or damage to hedges, fences, etc.
(*d*) Officers' servants and camp followers.
(*e*) Incomplete obliteration of latrines.
(*f*) Restrictions regarding entrance into villages, places of worship, shrines, etc.
(*g*) Restrictions as to destruction of pea-fowl, monkeys, pigeons, etc., in places where such are held sacred.
(*h*) Duty of commanding officers to report at once any damage caused by troops.
(*j*) Treatment of hired transport drivers.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, to the Quartermaster-General in India, No. 14636-7 (Q.M.G.-6), dated Simla, the 2nd January 1914.

With reference to the correspondence ending with letter No. C. A. L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, from the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, to your address, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Independent Brigades, should be regarded as the competent authority for the issue of rations on payment to Indian troops and followers under Army Tables Miscellaneous Services, Tables LX and LXI, Notes II and 2, respectively.

Copy of the above forwarded to:—

The Financial Adviser, Military Finance.
The Military Accountant-General.
The Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle, with reference to his No. Mis.-1850, dated the 22nd May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.
The Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, with reference to his No. C. A. L.-1055, dated the 19th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.
The Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, with reference to his No. 4613, dated the 9th June 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.
The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts in Independent Charge, Secunderabad Division, with reference to his No. $\frac{\text{S. \& T. C.-917}}{\text{C. A.}}$, dated the 14th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General of India.
The Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, in Independent Charge, Burma Division, with reference to his No. S. & T.-C.-1452, dated the 10th May 1913, to the address of the Quartermaster-General in India.

(Sd.) A. H. O. SPENCE, *Major*,
Offg Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Home Department
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Chief Seeretary to the Government of United Provinces.
The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

of the troops, and very little can be spared for the carriage of rations. In consequence, supplies have to be collected in depots scattered throughout the area in which operations will take place, and the troops draw their supplies direct from these depots. The shortage of transport must be accepted as a necessary evil, and in order to familiarize the troops with the system of issuing rations on service, an endeavour should be made to make the system of drawing rations from the depots resemble the field service system. To do so, sufficient transport should be made available for the carriage of at least one day's rations exclusive of firewood and fodder but including tinned meat and biscuit, if available, on 2nd line transport, * the depot should then represent the supply column. In the evening, the rations for the next day would be issued from the 2nd line transport, and the latter should then proceed to replenish from the depot, the locality of which will be notified in operation orders, as though it formed the point at which regimental supplies would be replenished from the supply column. (Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section 51-4 to 7.)

For carriage of 2nd line transport.

4. In case it should be found possible to organize a supply column, it would take the place of the depot in the above arrangement, replenishing itself from the depots, or a few railway trucks may serve as a supply column. These depots might also in some cases be made to represent certain central points at which supplies, purchased or requisitioned from local sources, have been collected (Field Service Regulations, Part II, Section 45-3), their position being similarly notified in operation orders. No previous information as to the location of the depots should be made to the troops generally. In all circumstances, the use of the field service indent forms should be insisted on.

5. It is also suggested, in order to give the troops practice in replenishing regimental supplies of fuel and forage direct, that small depots of these might be located at villages within the manœuvre area; these would represent supplies obtainable from the village. The above is only one among many arrangements which will suggest themselves.

6. As regards the requisition for and the *collection of supplies* the rules contained in the regulations regarding supplies, especially Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraphs 227-232, should be strictly observed in spirit as well as the letter. For manœuvres, as a rule, all supplies required for British troops and fodder for Silladar animals will be provided by the Supply and Transport Corps and Military Farms Department. Rations for Indian troops and followers will be supplied by the Supply and Transport Corps, when considered desirable by the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades, *vide* A. D. letter No. 14057-7—(Q. M. G.-6) of the 2nd January 1914.

* Copy attached.

It should be realised that luxuries are as out of place at manœuvres as on service, and that such supplies as milk should be rarely demanded, nor will it be possible for the Civil authorities to make any arrangements for the supply of vegetables.

In fixing the prices at which supplies locally procurable are to be paid for "price current" means the price at which the Civil Officer, having regard to the facilities for supply at the halting place or encamping ground, is prepared to deliver supplies thereat, and does not mean the price ordinarily prevailing in the neighbourhood.

7. When small parties of troops such as patrols are employed during manœuvres or training on detached duties away from regimental headquarters, they should be supplied with cash and obtain all supplies on payment, giving and taking receipts for all supplies received and cash paid.

VI.—Orders to be issued to the troops.

Special orders on the following subjects will be issued, after consultation with the head of the Civil district concerned, by Army Divisional or Brigade headquarters concerned before the commencement of manœuvres; similar orders should also be included in the standing orders of each station for the guidance of officers conducting

No. G. 13815-25—G. M. 583-17-4, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1919.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Beluchistan.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajaputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The Quartermaster General in India.

PART II.

Subsidiary Rules regulating the conduct of Army manœuvers as in force in Mysore.

N.B.—The references within brackets are to the paragraphs of the general instructions given above.

1. (*Section II, paragraphs 1 and 2.*)

Three areas in Bangalore, Anekal, Hoskote and Devanhalli Taluks of the Bangalore District, in addition to the lands in the Mallegal valley, have been selected by the Military Authorities as suitable for field firing purposes with ball ammunition only, and agreed to by the Durbar. No ground is, however, reserved for the annual general manoeuvres in which the whole garrison takes part and for the ordinary drill manoeuvres which may involve perhaps only a single company or a couple of regiments. But information will be given beforehand regarding the general directions in which the troops will operate.

The Durbar and the British Military Authorities having agreed that all State Forests should be protected from risks of fire during manoeuvres, all such forests* within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore are placed out of bounds for Military troops employed in manœuvres.

2. (*Section II, paragraph 3.*)

Due notice of three clear days, exclusive of Sunday, should be given to the Deputy Commissioner of the District to arrange for the temporary evacuation of any villages that may be necessary. Every such notice must clearly state the dates on which such firing is to take place and must be accompanied by a sketch or tracing of the 1" map, showing the boundaries of the dangerous area. Two miles behind targets, in any direction from which fire is directed against them, may be considered the limit of the dangerous area.

In the case of manœuvres taking place within any reasonable distance of State Forests, similar notice will have to be given in time to the Civil authorities before such manœuvres are arranged, in order to enable the Durbar to depute a responsible Forest Officer to examine and check on the spot the nature and extent of any unforeseen damage to the State Forests. The Camp Commandant will ascertain from the Deputy Commissioner beforehand the population of every village which may have to be cleared and the amount of compensation payable. He will then send to the Civil Officer, when asking for any villages to be cleared, the amount of compensation payable to the villagers.

The troops will assist the Police in guarding the ground, the latter alone being responsible for clearing the area asked for.

The usual hours of firing will be from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M. when for any special reason any other time is required special notice must be given.

3. (*Section IV.*)

Compensation may be paid to adult villagers who have temporarily to evacuate their houses. It is understood that the usual total charge of rupees four per diem will be made for chowkidars and others who keep the ground. Maximum amount of compensation for evacuation of villages is fixed at annas four per head for adult

* Printed as an annexure.

No. G. 138'5-25 -G. M. 583-17-4, dated 9th January 1919.

Hindus, Mahomedans and other native population; and rupee one for each adult of European descent', payable for the days during which they are required to evacuate their villages.

Note:—'European descent' to be defined, *i.e.*, 25 per cent European blood.

An officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner will be deputed:—

(i) in the case of field firing camps to attend to all requisitions from the Military Authorities for the assistance of the Civil Authorities in the matter of supplies and transport and clearing of areas, assessing of compensations for evacuations and damages to crops, etc.

(ii) in the case of ordinary drill manœuvres to attend specially to complaints of villagers regarding damages done by the troops. In this case he is permitted to correspond direct with the Brigade Major, Bangalore Brigade.

The aggrieved parties should prefer their complaints to the Assistant Commissioner within a week from the time of damage; complaints preferred thereafter will not be entertained.

The Assistant Commissioner or Civil Officer as he is usually styled, should himself verify the complaints and report at once to the Senior Military Officer present any damage so as to enable that officer to inspect the damage complained of.

The Military Authorities should then, if necessary, make local inspection or other enquiry.

Compensation for damage should be settled between the Brigade Major and the Civil Officer, the necessary amount being paid in cash to the latter officer for disbursement to the parties concerned.

In the case of Regimental manœuvres, the Civil Officer should receive intimation of such manœuvres at least four days in advance and should deal direct with the Unit concerned. If damage is admitted by the Unit, the Civil Officer should make a report to the Brigade Major in view of settling the question of compensation.

In the case of damage to crops including in that term all reserved trees on both occupied and unoccupied lands as well as State plantations, the damage will be assessed as soon as practicable and debited against the crops concerned. Most of the lands set apart for field firing practices is waste land and officers drawing up schemes should avoid cultivated ground while the crops are growing.

4. (*Section IV, paragraph 4.*)

The payment of compensation for evacuation under Rule 3 above will enable the Civil Officer to pay the villagers in cash at the time and thus settle all claims at once.

All bills in connection with damage to crops and evacuation of villages should be forwarded to the Camp Adjutant within two days.

For the purpose of assessing compensation, it will be sufficient to examine the condition of the crops on fields near and around the camp before the manœuvres begin and to do the same once again just before the closing of the Camp, and thus estimate the loss of crops after careful enquiry as to whether it was due entirely to damage done by troops during practice and by Camp followers.

In the case of material disagreement between the Civil Officer and the Military Authorities (the Brigade Major or the Senior Military Officer in Camp), the matter should be reported to Government, who will refer the same to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

5. (*Section V, paragraph 2 and paragraph 6.*)

Indents for the supply of forage, milk, fuel, etc., should be sent to the Civil Officer fifteen days beforehand.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Inspector-General of Police.

Exd.—G. W. B.

No. G. 13815-25—G. M. 583-17-4, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1919.

ANNEXURE I.

The following is the list of State Forests and Plantations within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

(a) State Forests.

1. Bilikal.
2. Kabaldrug.
3. Tenginkal.
4. Banantimari.
5. Mannuguddes.
6. Makli.
7. Maklidrug.
8. Savandrug.
9. Adrangi.
10. Ujjani.
11. Melnaikanhalli.
12. Hulkadi.
13. Kumbalgode.
14. Devarabetta.
15. Dibbagiribetta.
16. Ragihalli
17. Ragihalli (N. Extension.)
18. Handigondi.
19. Hultar.
20. Atchal.
21. Bantanal.
22. Tylur.

(b) Plantations.

1. Jakkasandra.
2. Krishnarajapura.
3. Gandragolipura.
4. Junnasandra.
5. Govindapura.
6. Kallupalya.
7. Peenya, including Jalahalli.
8. Machohalli.
9. Mallathahalli.
10. Kenchenahalli.
11. Nagarabhavi.
12. Tindal.
13. Jadagenahalli (old)
14. Jadagenahalli (new).
15. Appasandra.
16. Nelal A and B.
17. ,, C.
18. Kadgudi.
19. Tatnur.
20. Hebbal.
21. Jarakabande A and B.
22. Bettahalli A and B.
23. Kodihalli.
24. Mavinakomnahalli.
25. Kenchanpura.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

(a) State Forests.

1. Huliyurdurga and Ujjani Block.
2. Ippadi.
3. Devarayadurga including Doddavadi

(b) Plantations.

1. Hirehalli.
2. Panditanhalli.
3. Gollahalli Plantation of the Devarayadurga Forest.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

(a) State Forests.

1. Kamasandra.
2. Narasimhadevarabetta.
3. Valsebetta.

(b) Plantations.

1. Kadmutsandra.
2. Kamasettihalli.
3. Kurandahalli (new)
4. Dinneri.
5. Konepalli.
6. Mallappanahalli.
7. Bellavi.
8. Yesvantpur.
9. Lakshmisagara.
10. Vakkaleri A, B and C.
11. Karabele.
12. Byappanahalli.
13. Doddahardi.
14. Chikhardi.
15. Jangamkote.
16. Patrenahalli.
17. Kamasettihalli.